THE DISABLED MONITOR PURITAN AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF HER OFFICERS AND

CREW IN THE TEMPEST-A BOAT'S CREW LANDED ON DECK BY A WAVE-RE-

PAIRING BROKEN ENGINES UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

After having been the cause of a great deal of anxiety on the part of naval men and citizens generally, the monitor Puritan, the most powerful vessel of her class in the Navy, came to the harbor gates yesterday forenoon in tow of the cruiser Columbia, which, after seeing her disabled companion well in to Sandy Hook, cast off the big steel hawsers which held them together and stood out to sea. The monitor came under her own steam slowly past Sandy Hook, and was picked up by the Navy Yard tugs Narkeeta and Nina, and just before 3 o'clock in the afternoon was tied up at the Navy Yard wall.

The experiences of the vessel in the terrific gale she encountered on her way from Charleston to New-York were enough to convince the men on board that while she might be perfectly seaworthy as far as her powers of floating were concerned, she was a long way from being a comfortable ship when a storm was tossing her about on the broad Atlantic. On the morning of March 3 she started for this port, and three days later ran into such a tempest that she was compelled to anchor off Southport, N. C., her engines having given way in the struggle against the storm.

Everything was battened down, and in the stiffing heat of the iron box, with only three or four feet of freeboard, the men in her engineroom worked to get the engines in condition to resume the trip. The clumsy craft rolled, and tossed, and pitched in a way which gave rise to many doubts as to her ability to keep afloat, but the toilers down in her hold never ceased their efforts. In the raging of the storm two of her 12-inch guns, in the after turret, began to work loose, and it became necessary to send men on deck and shore them up and make them fast. This was done with the greatest difficulty, as the waves were making clean sweeps over the deck of the vessel, and there was little to break the

On the 9th it was decided to make another attempt to get the vessel under way. The engines were started, but before long the bearings became heated, and it was found that the starboard engine was entirely useless, and the port engine only a little better. Captain Bartlett then decided, the ship being a short distance away from Hatteras Inlet, that he would come to anchor, and, if possible, send for help. Both the heavy anchors were let go, and once more the unmerciful pitching and rolling began in a heavy sea. Signal flags were hoisted, but were apparently not seen. At any rate, no response was received, and, as a last resort, Lieutenant J. M. Helm took a volunteer crew in a whaleboat and started for the shore. The trip was one of the utmost difficulty and peril, but a landing was made at Hatteras, and a brief dispatch telling of the trouble the ship was in was sent to Washington.

SWEPT ON BOARD BY A WAVE.

This accomplished, Lieutenant Helm started for his ship again, and on nearing her it was seen that the danger of smashing the boat seen that the danger of smashing the boat against the iron walls of the monitor was extreme, and it took good sailor work to bring the cockleshell to windward of the rolling hulk. This was done, however, and as the boat gradually drifted down toward the monitor she was lifted by a great wave and borne on its crest straight on to the deck of the big vessel, with lifelines all in a tangle and men all in a heap. The wave dropped the boat on the deck and passed off to leeward without doing any damage, leaving one of the most remarkable escapes on record as its share of the storm's work. At 4 o'clock a. m. of the 10th the Columbia came in sight, and as soon as the sea was sufficiently stilled to permit communication between the two ships further than by signals, two great steel hawsers were stretched between them, and the slow pull up the coast began. This work, although tedious, was without especial incident, and ended when the two ships were off the Highlands of Navesink.

AN INFERNO AFLOAT.

AN INFERNO AFLOAT.

AN INFERNO AFLOAT.

In spite of the terrible shaking up which all hands on the monitor experienced, no man was injured except a boatswain, who had his fingers slightly jammed in some of the cables. The condition of affairs in the interior of the vessel at the height of the storm is described by those who were working for their lives as something frightful. Fresh air was a luxury, which could be had only through the danger of a flood of salt water coming in through ventilation apertures, and the grinding of machinery and the groaning of the ship, together with the heat and smell of machinery and oil and all the other odors which are generated in a confined space under such circumstances, made a combination which added greatly to the misery of the men in charge of the machinery.

Various causes were assigned yesterday for the breaking down of the monitor's machinery, when they being the trouble noticed in The latting the social condition of the suggestions of the very root of the evil, and the suggestions of the very root of the evil, and the suggestions of the very root of the evil, and the suggestions of the very root of the evil, and the suggestions of the very root of the evil, and the suggestions of the very root of the evil, and the suggestions of the very root of the evil, and the suggestions of the very root of the evil, and the suggestions of the very root of the evil, and the suggestions of the very root of the evil, and the suggestions of the very root of the evil, and the suggestions of the very root of the evil, and the suggestions of the very root of the evil, and the suggestions of the very root of the evil, and the suggestions of the masses, were of the greatest importance.

Bishop Farley, the next speaker, said that an exit evil spirit existed to-day among the people to fan the flames of discontent. It arcse from the suggestions of decentral for the discontent it arcset for the greatest importance.

Bishop Farley, the next speaker, said that an evil spirit existed to-day among the people to fan t

in charge of the machinery.

Various causes were assigned yesterday for the breaking down of the monitor's machinery, among them being the trouble noticed in The Tribune some time ago, caused by the carelessness of men who were boring holes through the deck above the engines and allowing the borings. deck above the engine and the most valid reason appears to be the fact that her engines are of an antiquated type, that her boilers are are of an antiquated type, that her bollers are old and poor, and incapable of standing steam pressure sufficient to give her the horse-power needed to fight a tempest. Her deficiency in this respect is shown by the fact that the Cotumbia, which towed her to port, is only 1,300 tons heavier than the Puritan, but she has 18,500 horse-power, as against 3,700 for the Puritan.

18.500 horse-power, as against 3.700 for the Puritan.

The monitor, which, in spite of her rough experience, is not materially damaged, will go into the new drydock as a test of its strength before the end of the present week, but it is not likely that she will go to sea again until she has been fitted with more powerful boilers and engines, or until the season of mild weather and smooth seas sets in for a time. Captain Bartlett and his officers and men, who were exhausted by their labors during the storm, had a little rest after the Columbia started with them for home, and have about recovered from the effects of the Puritan's first trip to sea.

A DISCUSSION ABOUT TRUSTS.

Nearly two hundred members of the Congregational Club had a dinner at the St. Denis, Broadway and Eleventh-st., last evening, and about helf of them were women. After the dinner they list ened to two talks on trusts. One speech was made by Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, who presented an array of facts and figures, with the aid of a map, to show that the trusts are more dangerous than beneficial to the community at large. He sought to prove that the trusts cheapen production, but that the benefits of the chespening go mainly into the peckets of the men in the trusts, and that the capitalists who form such combinations resist the lowering of prices to the consumer as far as possible and force weaker control of the trusts for the benefit of the com-

Francis B. Thurber talked for the grusts, and presented some figures intended to show that the price of commodities has been lowered by such combinations. Years ago, when Mr. Thurber was in the grocery business and was interested in getting low freight rates, he was accustomed to speak strongly against combinations of railroad corporations and against combinations of capital. He has been seen by years and has tions and against considering to recent years, and ha become the advocate of the trusts, taking advantage of every opportunity at meetings of the Chamber of Commerce and at other gatherings a which he can obtain a hearing to make speeche in favor of the trusts.

BEGINNING WORK ON A TALL BUILDING. Dawson & Archer, the contractors, began work yesterday on the new building of the Park Row Construction Company, in Park Row. The building, including flagpole, will be more than five hundred feet high. It will have thirty-two stories, containing 1,000 office-rooms, and, when completed, will be the tallest structure of its kind in the world. The contractors expect to employ 500 men.

MINISTER KILLED BY A TRAIN.

M. waukee, Wis., March 15.-The Rev. George H. Wells of Dover, Ill., was struck by a train on the St. Paul Road haif a mile east of the Wauwatosa station on Saturday night and instantly killed. He was a patient in the sanitarium, and it is be-lieved he committed suicide. Mr. Wells was fifty-eight years old, unmarried, and until recently pas-tor of Plymouth Church in Minneapolis. He for-merly lived in Montreal.

LOOKING INTO SOME REPRESENTA-

TIONS BY THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday began an investigation of a complaint by the Produce Exchange, of this city, that forty-four raisroads, comprising the Joint Traffic Association have been discriminating against New-York and diverting trade to other cities by means of the differentials in rates for the carrying of freight from the West to the Atlantic seaboard. After a brief morning session in Room No. 47 of the Federal Building, which was found to be too small for the hearings, the Commission had a session in the afternoon in the Board Room of the Produce Ex-Martin A. Knapp presided in the absence of William R. Morrison, the chairman, and other

members of the Commission present were Judson

Clements, James Yeomans and Charles H. The committee of the Produce Exchange making the charges consists of H. B. Hebert, J. P. Trus-dell, C. P. Sumner, S. S. Marples, J. Valiant, Franklin Quimby, James Parkers and others. John D. Kernan and Avel E. Blackman appeared as usel for the committee. Among the representatives of the railroads present at the hearing were Frank Loomis. New-York Central; Samuel Hall. Boston and Albany: H. C. Bond, Baltimore and Ohio; R. W. De Forest, Central Railroad of New-Jersey: J. G. Green, Lake Shore; Henry Russell, Michigan Central, and S. E. Williamson, Nickel

In presenting the charges to the Commission, Mr. Kernan said that the differentials enforced by the railroad companies have been an enormous charge upon New-York. Compared with the rates to Baltimore, the charge amounts to 60 cents a ton, \$18 a carload and over \$2,000,000 a year, Mr. Kernan said

in part:

The result of the differentials being arbitrary is that the percentage of advantage thereby given to rival ports is constantly changing; as a rule, it is constantly increasing against New-York, owing to the steady downward trend of rates. Thus, when the wheat rate from Chicago to New-York is 25 cents, and to Baltimore 22 cents, the percentage in favor of the latter port is 12 per cent of the New-York rate; when, however, the rates are respective. It is also charged by complainant that the unjust burden of the differentials upon New-York is increased by some of the defendants by such devices as free storage, free insurance, remission of elevator charges and other terminal favors at rival ports.

Commissioner Prouty inquired what kind of an

Commissioner Prouty inquired what kind of an order the Produce Exchange wanted the Commis-

Commissioner Prouty inquired what kind of an order the Produce Exchange wanted the Commission to make, and the lawyer replied that the first thing for the Commission to do was to make a thorough investigation of the system. William A. Fisher, of the Balimore Chamber of Commerce, said he could not agree with the figures presented by Mr. Kernan.

James C. Brown, State statistician of the Produce Exchange, was sworn as the first witness. He testified as to the correctness of the facts and figures presented by the lawyer.

Mr. Mitchell, of Powers, Son & Co., grain shippers, testified that shippers had more privileges in Boston than in other cities, inasmuch as they received Iwenty days' free storage at that port, which he computed to be worth a half-cent on each bushel, if taken advantage of. The storage rate in other cities for storage was one-quarter of a cent a bushel for ten days.

Mr. Mitchell then went on to say that he believed that the reason more grain was shipped through the port of New-York than the other ports, notwithstanding that better rates were offered elsewhere, was because the canal was a simpler way of bringing grain to the ocean, and that the warehouse capacity was larger and better to store grain in for the large future sales.

After Mr. Mitchell had furnished his testimony the Commission adjourned the hearing until 10:30 to the control of the commission adjourned the hearing until 10:30 to the commission adjourned the hearing until

CATHOLICS ON SOCIAL REFORM.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN, BISHOP FARLEY AND PROMINENT LAYMEN ADDRESS A MASS-MEETING IN LENON LYCEUM.

Lenox Lyceum last night was the scene of a mass-meeting under the auspices of the Catholic Archdiocesan Union of Temperance Societies to discuss social reform, and it was filled with an ager crowd of representatives of the different soleties, among them being many clergymen. On he platform were seated a number of Catholic dignataries and laymen, including Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, Colonel George Bliss and John

opened the meeting and introduced Archbishop Corrigan as chairman. The Archbishop, who was greeted with much enthusiasm, said in a brief address that the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on the labor question and the ways and means of better-ing the social condition of the masses went to the

SISTER MARY CARMELITA'S PROPERTY. An action to validate the will of Mary Frances Baker, known in religion as Sister Mary Carme lita, was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Werner. The \$150,600 estate left by the nun, who was forty-seven years old at the time of her death last August, and who had been a Sister of Charity for twenty-five years, was given trix, and was contested by Richard White Hennessy, a nephew, and James F. Baker, a brother of the decedent. The Surrogate admitted the will to probate, but the heirs, not being satisfied with the protection to property rights afforded by his decree, have brought the Supreme Court suit, which is virtually a repetition of the contest before the Surrogate. the will to Mary Sullivan, a niece of the testa-

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR INTERFERES. Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday gave leave to the Public Administrator to come into court and pre-sent his case on the application he made some time ago to revoke letters of administration granted to Fannie Blanchard, or Betkelser, on the state of her alleged husband, William I. Blanchard. Blanchard left an estate valued at \$20,000. The woman is a negress, and it is alleged that the letters were obtained by fraud.

GIVING THEIR VIEWS ON CHURCH POLITY. "Cnurch Polity" was the subject discussed at the last meeting of the season held by the Presoyterian Union of New-York at the Windsor Hotel last evening. Representatives of the Episcopal and Congregational churches had been invited to give their views, in conformity with a custom followed

at several previous meetings. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, was the first speaker, and treated the subject from the Episcopalian point of view. He laid special stress on the doctrine of the apostolic succession, which he de-clared the keynote of the policy of his Church. The division of the ministry into bishops, priests and dencons, receiving their authority in direct succession from the twelve apostles, was he con-tended, founded on the commands of Christ, as re-

The Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Montelair, N. J., said that was absolutely opposed to the doctrine of apostolle succession. The former speaker believed in an historic episcopate, but he believed in the historic Christian people, and in a continuous inspiration vouchsafed to all those who felt called upon to expound Christian doctrine. However, thought there was little profit in recounting the points on which the churches differed, and he would much rather that at a meeting such as the resent one, they should consider the things on

which they were all agreed instead of those about which they thought differently.

The last speaker was the Rev. Dr. Wm. Henry Roberts, formerly president of the World's Alliance of Reformed Religions. Mr. Roberts read a summary of the principal Presbyterian doctrines, and took issue with the previous speakers on one or two minor points, but was, he said, in accord with them in every fundamental doctrine of the Christian. He pleaded for a closer union of all the Protestant churches, and said that the principal objection to such a union had never come from the Presbyterians, but from the Episcopallans.

There was a large attendance, among those present being H. E. Rowland, president of the union; James Yercance, Colonel A. P. Keichum, J. O. Mott, C. A. B. Pratt, jr., R. Beggs, George L. Shearer, the Rev. G. E. Sterry, J. J. McCook, J. J. Stevenson, James Hall, the Revs. A. C. McKenzie, J. P. Steele and J. M. McNulty.

Are you thinking of purchasing a Plane, or a Plane stool? If so, do not fall to consult ale little advertisements in the narrow columns. Some good bargains may be found there.

CAREER IN CONGRESS

LITTLE SYMPATHY WITH CURRENT CRITICISM OF THE SENATE - PRESIDENT MIKINLEY PRAISED-SATISFIED WITH HIS RECORD.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Washington, March 15.-Ex-Senator Hill has been detained in Washington since March 1 by a heavy cold, but started to-day for his home in Albany. Before leaving this city he confided some interesting views and reminiscences of his Senatorial career to an interviewer from "The Evening Star. Below are given some of his comments on Washington and Washington life.

"I found the climate a little trying in winter when I first came," said the ex-Senator. "I had been used to the colder and dryer winter weather of upper New-York, but after the first year I did not notice the change, and since then everything has been pleasant enough. Washington is a beautiful city, and there is much here to enjoy. social life is very engaging-too much so, I have sometimes thought. It prevents at times that oncentration upon business which politics, as a rule, demands. Politics, as has been said of arts, is a jealous mistress. The man actively in politics and holding an important commission at this capital should constantly be on the alert. Men cannot give their days to business and their evenings to dinners and receptions without showing the effects of the strain. Business in the end will suffer. I refer, of course, only to where the matter is carried to an extreme. A capital without social life would be out of the question. The art of entertaining is admirably illustrated here, and I can understand why the season attracts so many visitors."

On the subject of the Senate, Mr. Hill spoke in cordial appreciation of many of its members and of the body as a whole. He declared that no lawyer could serve there without benefiting by his experience. His powers as a debater necessarily quickened and improved. Legal questions are constantly coming up, and call for something of the same examination and treatment as are bestowed upon them in court. The Senate is a body for debate. Men who are not lawyers even become good debaters there.

even become good debaters there.

It was suggested that a popular criticism of the Senate related to the lack of a power to control debate there. "I sympathize in some measure with that criticism," Mr. Hill replied. "There ought to be some such rule adopted, and I tried during my term there to have one adopted. My proposition was that where a bill had been the subject of discussion for thirty days a motion to fix a day for voting on it and all amendments should then be in order and a vote taken on the motion without debate. But the Senate was obdurate. The change, sooner or later, will come, and when it does come the Senate will be benefited and will wonder why it was delayed so long. Referring further to the matter of limiting debate, Mr. Hill said the policy of restriction ought not to be carried too far. Too little debate or debate too much restricted in a body like the Senate would be worse than too much debate. The Senate was intended to be a safeguard against haste or immaturity in legislation, and consequently should be left with a free hand, though not so free as at present.

On the subject of the Senate as now composed, Mr. Hill made it plain that he took no stock in current criticism of that body. "It is a strong body," was his phrase, "and no man is so well prepared to assert and maintain that as one who has had opportunity to study it."

Mr. Hill referred to several Senators by name in high praise of their particular gifts, and if he spoke more than once of Mr. Hoar it was probably because of intimate service with him on the Judelary Committee.

"Mr. Hoar," he said, "is a very able lawyer, and, although a good partisan, rises above partisanship in dealing with broad legal questions as easily as any man I have ever met."

Having said that a lawer benefited by service in the Senate Mr. Hill was asked if Congressional return to the discharge of any executive office helps in the halls of losislation, and vice versa. My service as Governor of New-York was of great help to me the spoke in terms of appreci It was suggested that a popular criticism of the Senate related to the lack of a power to control

subject of the Republican prospects for 1898, he had mentioned Mr. McKinley as certain to be a potent factor in the fight.

"Thom the whole, then, Senator, you have enjoyed your stay."

"Yes, and realize that I have profited by it. During my first year in the Senate, as a candidate for my party's nomination for President, I hald the usual penalty. My interances and actions were at times misconceived or purposely misconstrued. But after that I think I may claim, without vanity, to have secured attention when important questions came up, and to have borne a part in the conflict; and as I review the history I would not to-day cancel a single speech I made or change a single your I cast. I stand by the record.

"About the future, Senator, Another term in the Senate, say."

Senate, say I have enjoyed one term, I am not thinking about a second. I will meet the future as it purfolds itself."

SAID TO BE 118 YEARS OLD.

Chattaneega, Tenn., March 15.-Easter McCullough, a negress, died here yerterday at the remarkable age of 118 years. She was a native of Georgia, where she leaves a small army of grand-children and great-grandchildren.

LOWELL OBSERVATORY LOCATION. Fingstaff, Ariz., March 15 (Special).-Lowell Ob-

of Mexico, is to be returned to this point at once, of Mexico, is to be returned to this point at once, the change of location having been shown to be ill-advised. Orders have been received for the enlargement of the Observatory building, which is on a hill top near this point, so as admit of the reception of a new twenty-four-inch glass. The old glass, with which such important Martian discoveries were made, was only eighteen inches in diameter.

COMMENT ON STATE TOPICS.

TOO SWEEPING.

From The Syracuse Post.

The trouble is that the bill is too sweeping. White it would prevent some evils, it would interfere to a great extent with the legitimate province of the press. Readers of newspapers want to see the portraits of public men as well as to fead sketches of their lives. But if the Ellsworth bill becomes a law no New-York newspaper could print the portrait of a single public man in this State to-morrow without first having secured his permission. From The Syracuse Post.

ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

from The Rochester Post-Express. From The Rochester Post-Express.

Senator Elisworth's bill to prevent the publication of cartoons in newspapers may not become a law. Nevertheless, whatever may be its ultimate fate, the mere fact that such a measure has been introduced, and, being introduced, has commanded a good degree of popular approval is a fact of no little significance. It attests that a public sentiment is forming which demands that something shall be done to prevent genuine newspaper freedem from degenerating into intolerable newspaper license.

A REPUBLICAN POLICY.

From The Albany Journal. It is the duty of the Republican party to perfect the Raines law along the lines of wise and benefi-ent government, regardless of fear or favor.

AMENDING THE RAINES LAW.

It seems to "The Enquirer" that the amendments directed at clubs and hotels are right and badly needed, if the whole law is not to be a laughing stock. Saloonkeepers who pay the heavy taxes and obey the law should be protected against the unlawful competition of drinking clubs and Raines hotels. From The Buffalo Enquirer.

THE POWER IN THE WRONG HANDS From The New-York Press.

The Police bill is as violative of the proper func-nons of the Governor of the State as it is of those of the Mayors of these cities. It adds as un-ustifiably to the one as it takes from the other.

BURGLARY IN HER MOUTH. Portland (Ore.) correspondence of The San Francisco

Mrs. Calvin, whose husband is engaged in the com-Mrs. Calvin, whose husband is engaged in the commission business in San Francisco, came to Portland
to visit her sister about four weeks ago. This acek
sine unceremoniously took her departure for home,
which fact caused considerable surprise among her
equalitatiness here. Repeated inquiries as to het action brought to light the details of a most during
and peculiar robiers.

Mrs. Calvin, who is a handsome woman, became a
few years ago a victim of a fad that prevailed at
that time. She had two valuable diamonds set in
her upper front teeth, so that when she parted light
in a smile the sparkling germs shone resplendently,
lier peculiar addrament attracted considerable attention while here, for it was something out of the
ordinary.

tention while here, for it was something out of the ordinary.

Mrs. Calvin was alone in het sister's house last Monday afternoon when the doorhell rang. She arswered the summons and admitted two men, who claimed they were plumbers sent by the owner to inspect the house. Mrs. Calvin was leading them to the kitchen, and when in the dining-room they seized her, placed a chloroformed handkerchief to hur nose and rendered her unconscious. Then, with forcess, they extracted the two teets in which the diamonds were set and left the place.

Mrs. Calvin recovered and summoned assistance, but refused to allow the police authorities to lake charg of the matter, objecting to the notoriety. The following evening she boarded a train for San Francisco.

NEWS FROM ARGENTINA.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION HE GIVES SOME REMINISCENCES OF HIS HEAVY IMMIGRATION TO THE REPUBLIC-Panama, March 4.- The Panama Star and Herald" says: "According to official returns, something like 105,000 immigrants arrived at Buenos Ayres,

Argentina, during the year 1896, principally from This is the best record since the year 1890 and yet there is still a cry from estancieros and farmers at seasons for hands, a pretty sure indication that the country is prospering as far as production is concerned.

There is no end of making economies in the budget of Argentina. The latest economy is that all the buttons of the old uniforms of the soldiers are to be returned to the War Office and are to he used for the new tunies.

The Buenos Ayres Government, it is said, has spent something like \$1,000,000 in trying to kill the locusts, yet at the present time great clouds of them

are to be found among the crops.

"It is reported that the crops in Uruguay will be very poor this season, nothing baving escaped the ravages of the locusts, apparently, but fruit. There will be a loss of from 20 to 50 per cent in the wheat crop, and probably more in the maize crop.

The leader of a gold-seeking expedition from the United States has secured from the Argentine Government permission to dredge in the waters along the coast of Terra del Fuego between certain points. and also to land and erect shelter buts, etc., for the use of the party. The Government, however, retains the option of withdrawing this permission at any time should it consider that the party has infringed the rights of others or gone beyond the authority granted them, or otherwise acted im-

"A murderous outrage was made on Senor Manue José Pelegrin, the Argentine Consul, at Newcastle on January 20, at his office in Broadchase, by one Juan Soldan Lopez, a native of Argentina. It would appear that Lopez entered the Consulate, saying that he had come to thank the Consul, who had be-friended him, but immediately, it is alleged, he drew a razor across the Consul's throat, making an incision. Señor Pelegrin grasped the weapon and cut his hand badly, but the assaliant left him and fled The injured man was able to raise an alarm. Lopez was pursued and caught. He was taken before the Police Court Magistrate, then sitting, charged with attempted murder, and remanded until February 2. He made no statement. Señor Pelegrir

ruary 2. He made no statement. Señor Pelegrin was not seriously wounded, a high collar having saved him from a more desperate wound. He is nearly eighty years old and suffers severely from the shock of the occurrence.

"A man in Buenes Ayres determined to make a trial importation of apples from the United States, but the speculation met with failure. He had the fruit packed according to his own ideas of how it should be done in order to remain good during the trying voyage through the tropics. The apples were shipped, and the steamer arrived in due time, but when he managed to penetrate the ship's hold where they were he broke open a barrel to find it contained only a little 'cider' in the bottom. He eponed all of the ten barrels, and all were the same. He had them packed in airtight barrels, and they had been put away down at the bottom of the hold, and this was the result. The freight and charges amounted to \$5 gold a barrel; the original cost of the apples was 70 cents a barrel."

CROSSED THE SERVIAN FRONTIER.

A BAND OF MARAUDING ALBANIANS DRIVEN BACK AFTER A BLOODY STRUGGLE.

Vienna, March 15 .- A band of Albanians from Uskub, a town some twenty-five miles south o the Servian frontier, have pillaged six villages in the vicinity of Uskub and burned three others. In their attacks on the villages they shot twenty-four persons. Later the Albanians crossed the Servian fron-tier, with the evident intention of continuing their marauding in Servian territory. were, however, met by a force of Servian gendarmes, who had received warning of their ap proach, and were repulsed after a struggle in which a number on both sides were killed or wounded. The Turkish Government has sent troops to deal with the predatory Albanians.

STEINITZ RELEASED FROM THE ASYLUM.

HE ATTRIBUTES HIS BREAKDOWN TO SEVER! MENTAL STRAIN IN MOSCOW-COMPLAINT

The Standard" telegraphs that Steinitz, the chess he was for some time confined owing to his menta with Steinitz for an hour, and could detect nothing abnormal beyond slight nervous excitement.

Steinitz ascribes his breakdown to the severe strain to which he was subjected during his recent public contest in Moscow. He says that if he had been among his intimate friends he would not have een placed in an asylum. He complains becaus the American consul did not take steps to secure

Mr. Steinitz intends to start for Vienna on Tues-

TO BUILD A DRYDOCK AT KIEL.

Berlin, March 15 .- The Budger Committee of the for the construction of a drydock at Kiel. It has repeatedly, in former years, refused to vote money for the building of such a dock. The committee has also voted an instalment of 1,000,000 marks to be devoted to strengthening the harbor defences at Klel.

FRANCIS JOSEPH TO VISIT RUSSIA. London, March 15 .- A dispatch from Vienna to a news agency says that Emperor Francis Joseph will pay a visit to St. Petersburg in April, and remain there two weeks.

ADMIRAL HOLLMANN'S RESIGNATION.

Berlin, March 15.-The "Cologne Gazette" confirms the report that Admiral Hollmann, the head of the Imperial Admiralty, has resigned in consequence of the action of the Rudget Committee of the Reich-stag in rejecting his demand for increased credits, and because of disagreement with his colleagues in the Ministry in reference to his recent speech before the Budget Committee.

SECRETARY ROOSEVELT RESIGNS. London, March 15 .- J. R. Roosevelt, First Secretary of the United States Embassy here, tendered his resignation to-day on account of ill health.

BOTH VACHTS GAVE UP THE CONTEST. Cannes, March 15, - There was a dull sky and a stiff corthesserly wind when the large-rater yachts Britannia and Ailsa started in a race over a triangular course, eight times around, for the cup given by Ogden Goelet and James Gordon Bennet, of which the Britannia is the holder. The race was a luffing match for the first round, when the Britannia's boom struck and burst the Allsa's mainsail, and both yachts gave up the contest.

AN OLD MAN KILLED BY TRAMPS, Horton Landing, N. S., March 15.—Oliver Fuller an infirm old man, who lived alone on what is known as the River Road, between Avonport and Walbrook, was found yesterday lying on his kitchen floor in a pool of his own blood, dead, with two wounds in his skull, his face hacked and his throat cut. The wounds had been inflicted with Fuller's axe. Tramps are suspected of having committed the crime.

FAILED TO RECOGNIZE HIS FATHER. Montreal, March 15 .- In obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, the Grey Nuns to-day produced in court the little girl, Miarrine Brosseau, whom George Arthur Lavole, of New-York, claims as his child. The child, who was placed in the numery two years ago, was unable to recognize Lavole as her father, and Judge Tait ordered a suspension of the proceedings until Lavole's mother-in-law. Mrs. Bilddeau, who, he alleges, took the child from him and put her in the numery, could be brought into the case. FIFTEEN HINDRED HOUSES BURNED.

London, March 15.- "The Daily Mail" has a dispatch from Bombay saying that 1,500 houses in Man-dalay have been destroyed by fire. Seven thou-

AT WANAMAKER'S



To meet many inquiries by mail, and to reply to the hundreds of verbal questions asked here daily, we announce that our reception for the

FIRST VIEW OF SPRING MILLINERY

will be held on

Saturday, Friday, Thursday, the 19th inst. the 20th inst.

the 18th inst. This event has national importance in the Millinery trade, and is of consequence to all interested in questions of costume.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

The Upholstery stock has been removed from the second to the third floor. The goods are in condition for selling, and the beautiful new appointments are being rapidly completed.

Carpets and Household Draperies are now closely associated. The change will be an advantage to many purchasers.

MEN'S TOURIST SHIRTS

For outing, traveling and general negligee uses. A splendid col-lection is just on sale at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF EACH. They were made in our custom shirt factory, from fine flannels of our own importation. Beautifully made and finished, linen neckbands, and at least fifty cents each below the market price for equal goods.

DRESS SHIRTS

New York men are responding with avidity to our efforts to keep a choice stock of Men's Furnishing Goods. Shirts are the supreme test of such a stock, and the great sales of our ready-made Shirts prove the correctness of the quality, fit, style and cheapness.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

Fashion says: "Wear them." Judging from the great selling of these popular fabrics. Fashion's command has been heard and heeded. A stock of Black Dress Goods here that is second to none. All the staple Black Goods-all the finest novelties.

All-wool Hermetta, 50c to \$1.25. All-wool Heinrietta, 30c to \$1,30.

Silk warp Henrietta, \$1 to \$2.

Silk warp Melrose, \$1.10 to \$2.

Silk warp Crepe Cloth, \$1.25 to \$2.

Silk warp Crepe Cloth, \$1.25 to \$2.

Silk warp Clairette, 75c to \$1.25.

Silk warp Tamise, \$1 to \$1.50.

Silk warp Drap d Alma, \$1.10 to \$2.

Silk warp Crepe, \$5 to \$1.25. Silk-and-wool Crepon, 85c to \$1 25. French Surah Twills, 87 45c to \$1. All-wool Challis, 25c to 81. All-wool Satin Soliel, 75c to 81.75. All-wool Satin Solid, 75 to \$1.50.
All-wool French Poplin, \$1 to \$1.50.
Plain Mohairs, 25c to \$1.50.
Figured Armures, \$7.5c to \$1.50.
Canvas and Etamine, 75c to \$2.50.

Storm Serge, 50c to \$1.25. Plain Silk Grenadine, 50c to \$1.75. Figured Silk Grenadine, 75c to \$4.50.

The Rotunda.

BICYCLES

The horse of the period. To be satisfactory they must be strong, easy running and handsome. These good qualities are found CONTINENTAL. \$50. CONTINENT, \$37.50.

None but the best materials used in their construction. Made by skilled workmen. Not an experiment. Over 9,000 riders attest their worthiness. High-grade, up-to-

date Bicycles. The prices pay for making and a very narrow margin of profit. No charge for reputation or middlemen's commissions.

BABY CARRIAGES There's economy in buying these here. Great variety shown. Many made expressly for Wanamakers. Plain and fancy Wagons—no fancy prices. Carriages complete, \$3.50 to \$30. Extra Parasols, 50c to \$6.

Lace Covers for parasols, \$1 to \$6. Robes, \$1 to \$1 50. Basement, Tenth atreet. Silk-and-wool Grenadine, \$1 to \$3.50. WANAMAKER

Successor to A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

floor of the House, in which he declared that Przybylowicz was the family name of both his father and mother and that the Legislature had no right to change it. The bill was passed in spite of his protests, however, and if we remember aright he resigned and went home.

GOVERNMENT FILES LOOTED.

STATE PAPERS AND SIGNATURES OF FAMOUS MEN ARE MISSING From The Washington Post.

From The Washington Post.

In complication of his volumes entitled "Messages and Documents of the Presidents," Representative Richardson has encountered another obstacle. For the next volume he wants President Tyler's message on the northeast boundary investigation. There was a report from a special Commission with this message, which was delivered August 27, preceding the ratification of the Ashburton treaty. A search for this missing document has been made in the files of the Congressional Library and in almost every public library in the country. Now, it is proposed to send to Europe and borrow a copy for use in preparing the forthcoming volume.

The absence of this important paper from all the files at the Capitol has revealed the fact that hundreds of important signatures have been abstracted. In the files of the House no signatures

and borrow a copy for use in preparing the fortal coming volume.

The absence of this important paper from all the files at the Capitol has revealed the fact that hundreds of important signatures have been abstracted. In the files of the House no signatures of Webster, Clay or Lincoln remain. While there should be hundreds of letters from these distinguished men in evidence, all have disappeared, and there is no trace of their whereabouts. There are men in this city who can remember when these papers were from time to time offered for sale at various places about the city. One gentleman remembers seeing a former employe of the Clerk of the House offering for sale an important document, valuable for the signature of a distinguished statesman which it bore, in the lobby of the Metropolitan Hotel.

President Lincoln is the course of his official career in Washington sent hundreds of original documents bearing his signature to both House and Senate, but on all these original papers filed in the House the signatures have been cui. off.

There are other important documents in the House files which have been similarly mutilated. Of the original messages of the Presidents there are several volumes missing. Numerous papers from Cabinet officers, some of whom were eminent men and figured in American history at different periods, have been abstracted. One class of these important papers that has been preyed upon by autograph nunters and seekers after rare documents are the papers emanating from famous Generals in the Revoluntionary War, as well as Generals in the Mexican War and the late War of the Rebellion. None of the more valuable of these papers can be found. Another class of papers that have been taken away are valuable of these papers can be found. Another class of papers that have been taken away as valuable old warrants, which were kept on file by the House lead to the burni

A WONDERFUL FEAT.

Sloux Falls (S. D.) correspondence of The Minne apolis Journal. sand persons have been rendered homeless by the conflagration. The loss is placed at 160,000.

EINDESS UNAPPRECIATED.

From The Kansas City Journal.**

The State Senate had considerable sport on atomorphic the name of one Mr. Rait to Mr. Ward. The bill was defeated and Mr. statt will have to go to the discussion over the bill revives the memory of a bill massed by the Legislature of 186; which changed the name of one of its own members in that year "Mike" Przybyłowicz was the representative from Legislature of 186; which some joken in the House that "Mike" and "Przybyłowicz" were a somewhat curious combinations of he introduced a hill which recited that it was shocking to all the consistencies that a man should bear a asme which was half Irish and half Pole, and concluded by changing the name of the Legislature was frante. He made several speeches on the was frante. He made several speeches on the was frante. He made several speeches on the conflagration. The lost of the deaf, dumb and blind girl from the deaf dumb and blind girl from Vinton, lowa, who has been here for some intended into Enstand and greatly exchanges of the famous didner of the gave have for some intended in those of the famous him the defection of Superintendent Meclelland they collected a sufficient amount with which to purchase a sufficient amount with which to purchase a sufficient amount with which they presented the was delighted with her present, and in three days ago. Miss Limie was delighted with her present, and in three days ago. Miss Limie was delighted with her present, and in three days ago. Miss Limie was delighted with her present, and in three days ago. Miss Limie was delighted with her present, and in three days ago. Miss Limie was delighted with her present, and in three days ago. Miss Limie was delighted with her present, and in three days ago. Miss Limie was delighted with her present, and in three days ago. Miss Limie was defected and Mr. clatt will have to go to the live was ago. Miss Limie the famount with which to

Ehrich Bros.

mencing this afternoon and there-

after serve in their Tea Room (Annex), from 3:30 to 5 o'clock, Pink Tea,

complimentary to all their friends and Sixth Avenue and 23d Street.

I laugh all the time because it is such fun to write with a typewriter. Everybody is so good—so very good—to me. Yesterday the ladies of Sioux Falls gave me a nice new ring. It has five sets, three are blue and two are white. They are kind to give it to me. I shall always love the good people of Sioux Falls, and when I go back to Vinton I shall write to them with my typewriter. Your grateful and happy friend.

LINNIE HAGUEWOOD.

PROFESSOR J. J. SYLVESTER DEAD. HE WAS A DISTINGUISHED MATREMATICIAN, AND

HELD PROFESSORSHIPS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA. London, March 15 - Professor James J. Sylvester

died in this city to-day. Professor Sylvester was born in London Sep tember 3, 1814. He was educated at two private schools in London, at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, He became professor of natural philosophy at University College, London; professor of mathematics in the University of Virginia; professor of mathematics, after an interval of ten years, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, professor, after a interval of five years, at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, and in 1881 he was elected savillar professor of geometry and fellow of New College.

He has published some hundreds of memoirs English, French, Belgian and Italian journals, and in the "American Journal of Mathematics," of which he was the founder and first editor. He received the royal medal of the Royal Society about 1860, the Copley medal in 1880, and in 1887, the De Morgan medal of the London Mathematical Soclety. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, Hon-

Mergan medal of the Lendon Mathematical ciety. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society Honorary Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Honorary Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Honorary D. C. L., Oxford; Ll. D. of Dublin and Edinburgh, and D. Sc., of Cambridge: a foreign member of the Royal and Imperial Academies of Sciences of Rome, Naples, Gottingen and Vienna; a corresponding member of the Institute of Franciand of the Imperial and Royal Academies of Romand of the Imperial and Royal Academies of Romand of the Imperial and Royal Academies of Rerila and St. Petersburg; member ordinary or correspondent of many other learned bodies in Europe and the United States, and an officer of the Legion of Honor.

He gave a theory of versification in a volume published under the title of "Laws of Verse; with the inventor of the plagiograph, the geometrical fam and other kinematical instruments. He for the inventor of the plagiograph, the geometrical fam and other kinematical instruments member to duced into England and greatly securities and inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Oxford, he made known his newly sits of Oxford, he made know

A Chicago manufacturer is putting on the manufacturer is putti

"And how long," he asked, "have you been a widow."
"Oh." she replied with a blush, "the year was up yesterday. But, indeed, I didn't suppose you were so anxious, dearest. You must give me a month at least to get ready.

When he got outside again he murmured to himself:
"Now I know what old Weller meant."

MILLINERY